

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTONA NEW RACE OF THE HAIRY WOODPECKER FROM
EL SALVADOR.¹

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Five specimens of *Dryobates villosus* collected in the high mountains in north-central Salvador, prove to belong neither to the Chiapas-Guatemala race *sanctorum* nor to *fumeus* of Nicaragua. The new race is characterized below.

***Dryobates villosus parvulus*, subsp. nov.**

EL SALVADOR HAIRY WOODPECKER.

Type.—Male adult; no. 18,507, collection of Donald R. Dickey; Los Esesmiles, Dept. Chalatenango, El Salvador; March 2, 1927; altitude 8,000 feet in the Upper Tropical Zone; collected by A. J. van Rossem, original no. 11,370.

Subspecific characters.—Identical in coloration with *Dryobates villosus sanctorum* Nelson of Chiapas and Guatemala, but size smaller, in fact, smaller than any of the heretofore described races of *Dryobates villosus* in bill, tarsus and foot. Differs from *Dryobates villosus fumeus* Oberholser of Nicaragua in darker underparts, browner dorsal stripe and smaller size. Differs from *Dryobates villosus extimus* Bangs of Costa Rica and western Panama in browner dorsal stripe and smaller bill, tarsi and feet.

Range.—8,000 to 9,000 feet in the cloud forest of the Upper Tropical Zone on Los Esesmiles, Chalatenango, El Salvador, and in contiguous parts of Honduras.

Remarks.—The fact that this smallest of the races of the Hairy Woodpecker occupies a territory between two larger forms, may be accounted for by the hypothesis that it is a diminutive local derivation of *sanctorum*, just as *extimus* is the small southern extension of *fumeus*.

Hairy Woodpeckers in Salvador were confined strictly to the Upper Tropical Zone and in no case was one noted in the Sonoran Zone. One of the birds collected was taken exactly on the Salvador-Honduras border, so that its extension into the southern Honduras highlands is a matter of certainty. It is notable that neither Oberholser (Proc. U. S. Nat.

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Mus., 40, 1911, pp. 595-621) nor Ridgway (Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 50, pt. 6, 1914) had available any specimens from Honduras and both speculate on the identity of the record of "*Picus jardinii*" from Sisquatepeque, Honduras. Geographical proximity to Los Esesmiles suggests its allocation to the new form.

Specimens examined.—*D. v. sanctorum*, small series in Biological Survey, including the type. *D. v. fumeus*, three in Field Museum of Natural History. *D. v. parvulus*, five including the type. *D. v. extimus*, large series in several collections.

MEASUREMENT TABLE.

AVERAGE FOR MALES.¹

	<i>Wing</i>	<i>Tail</i>	<i>Exposed Culmen</i>	<i>Tarsus</i>	<i>Middle Toe Minus Claw</i>
<i>parvulus</i> (3).....	103.3	59.3	21.4	18.0	12.9
<i>sanctorum</i> (7).....	109.4	63.9	24.2	19.2	13.7
<i>fumeus</i> (7).....	108.1	61.6	25.1	19.1	13.1
<i>extimus</i> (19).....	102.8	58.6	24.9	19.8	13.8

¹Averages for *sanctorum*, *fumeus* and *extimus* are taken from Ridgway and Oberholser, with which the specimens we have examined agree.